REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE *(DD-MM-YYYY)*

2. REPORT TYPE
Technical Paper

3. DATES COVERED *(From - To)*

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Please see attached

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

5d. PROJECT NUMBER
2308

5e. TASK NUMBER
M13C

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
346057

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
ERC

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC)
AFRL/PRS
5 Pollux Drive
Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S NUMBER(S)
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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

20030116 056

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
					Leilani Richardson
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER *(include area code)*
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	A		(661) 275-5015

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Prescribed by ANSI Std. 239.18

23087313C

MEMORANDUM FOR PR (In-House Contractor/In-House Publication)
FROM: PROI (TI) (STINFO)   29 February 2000

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: **AFRL-PR-ED-TP-2000-039**
Chehroudi, B. (ERC), Badakshan, A., Cohn, R., Talley, D., "Injection of Cryogenic Jets into Subcritical and Supercritical Environments"
4th International Symposium on Liquid Space Propulsion **(Statement A)**
Lampoldshausen, Germany, 13-15 Mar 2000 (Absolute Deadline: 09 Mar 2000)

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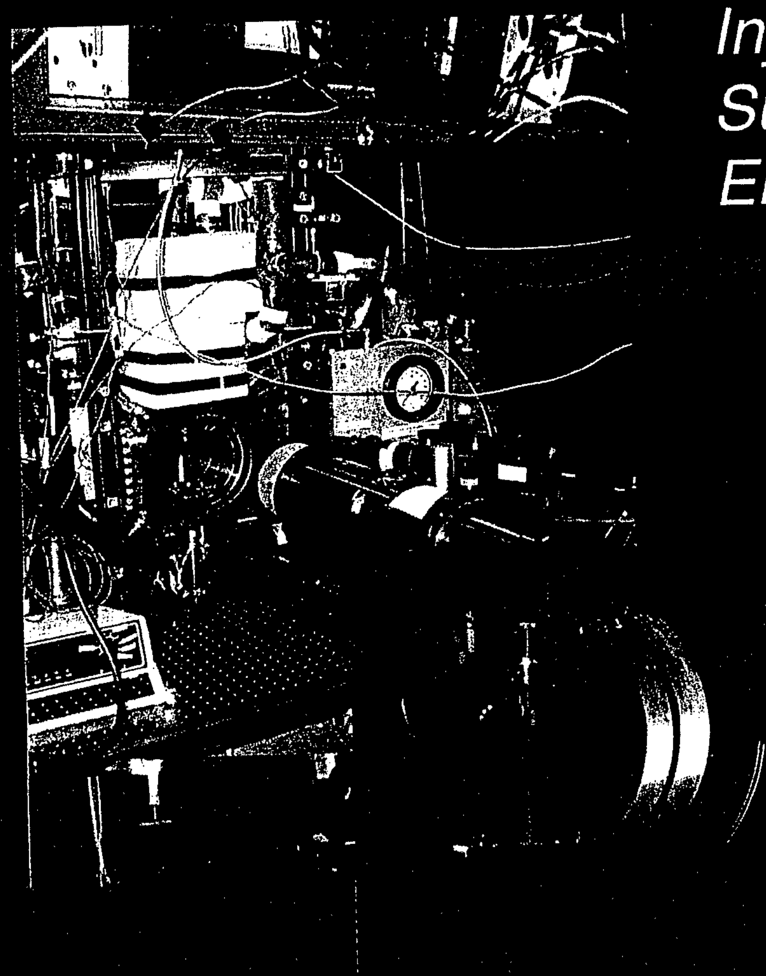
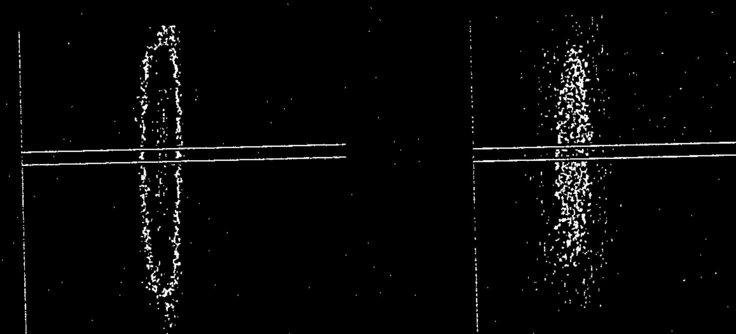
ROBERT C. CORLEY (Date)
Senior Scientist (Propulsion)
Propulsion Directorate

Fourth International Symposium on Liquid Space Propulsion
DLR – Lampoldshausen, Germany
March 13 - 15, 2000



Injection of Cryogenic Jets into Subcritical and Supercritical Environments:

B. Chehroudi, A. Badakshan, R. Cohn, and D. Talley



Subcritical N_2 Jet   Supercritical N_2 Jet

Objectives

Overall

- Determine the mechanisms which control the breakup, transport, mixing, and combustion of sub- and super-critical droplets, jets, and sprays.

This Presentation

- Determine the structure of subcritical and supercritical cryogenic jets using quantitative Raman imaging.

Background

- In engines having chamber pressures exceeding the critical pressure *(SSME, Vulcain, etc.)*, the distinct difference between a "gas" and a "liquid" disappears.
- The resulting flows are influenced by factors not present in conventional sprays:
  - Vanishing surface tension and enthalpy of vaporization.
  - Equivalent gas and liquid phase densities.
  - Strongly enhanced gas / liquid solubility.
  - Liquid-like gas phase diffusivity.
  - Mixing induced critical point variations.
  - Enhanced gas phase unsteadiness.
- *Unknowns contribute to potentially large uncertainties in making design predictions.*

Background (2)

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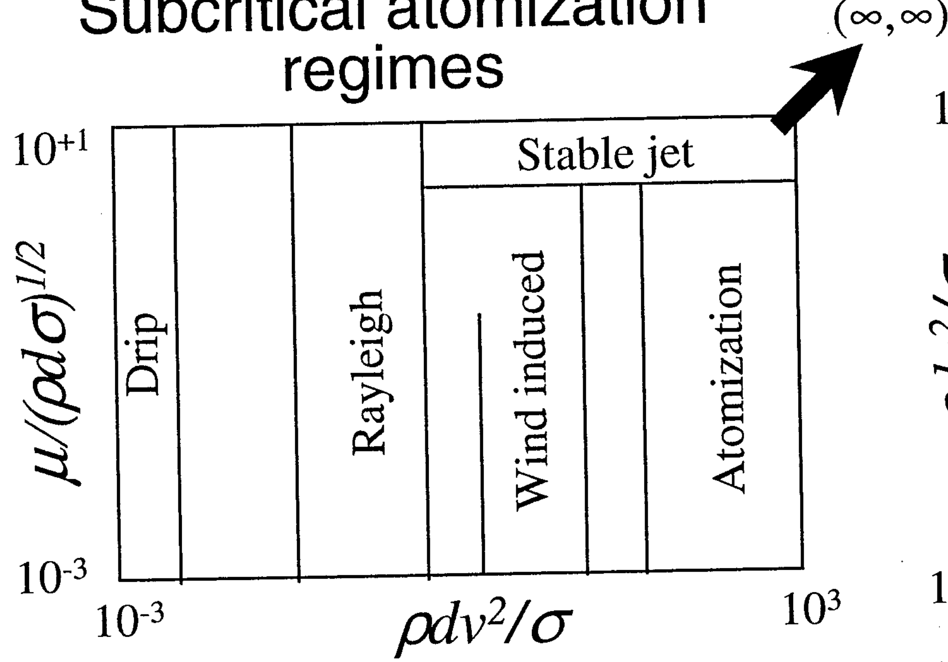
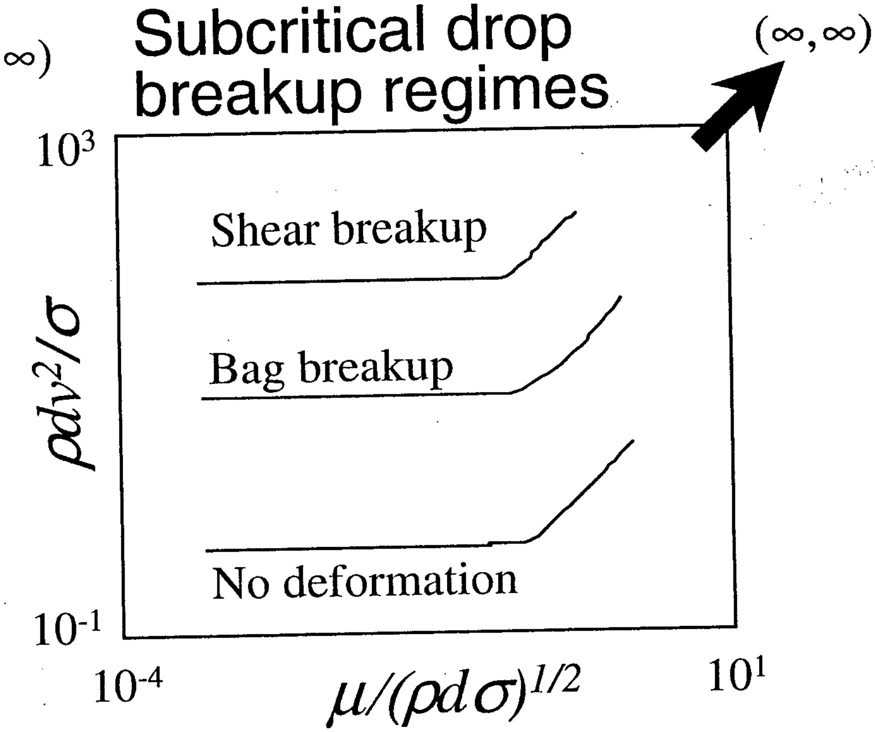
Subcritical atomization regimes



Subcritical drop breakup regimes



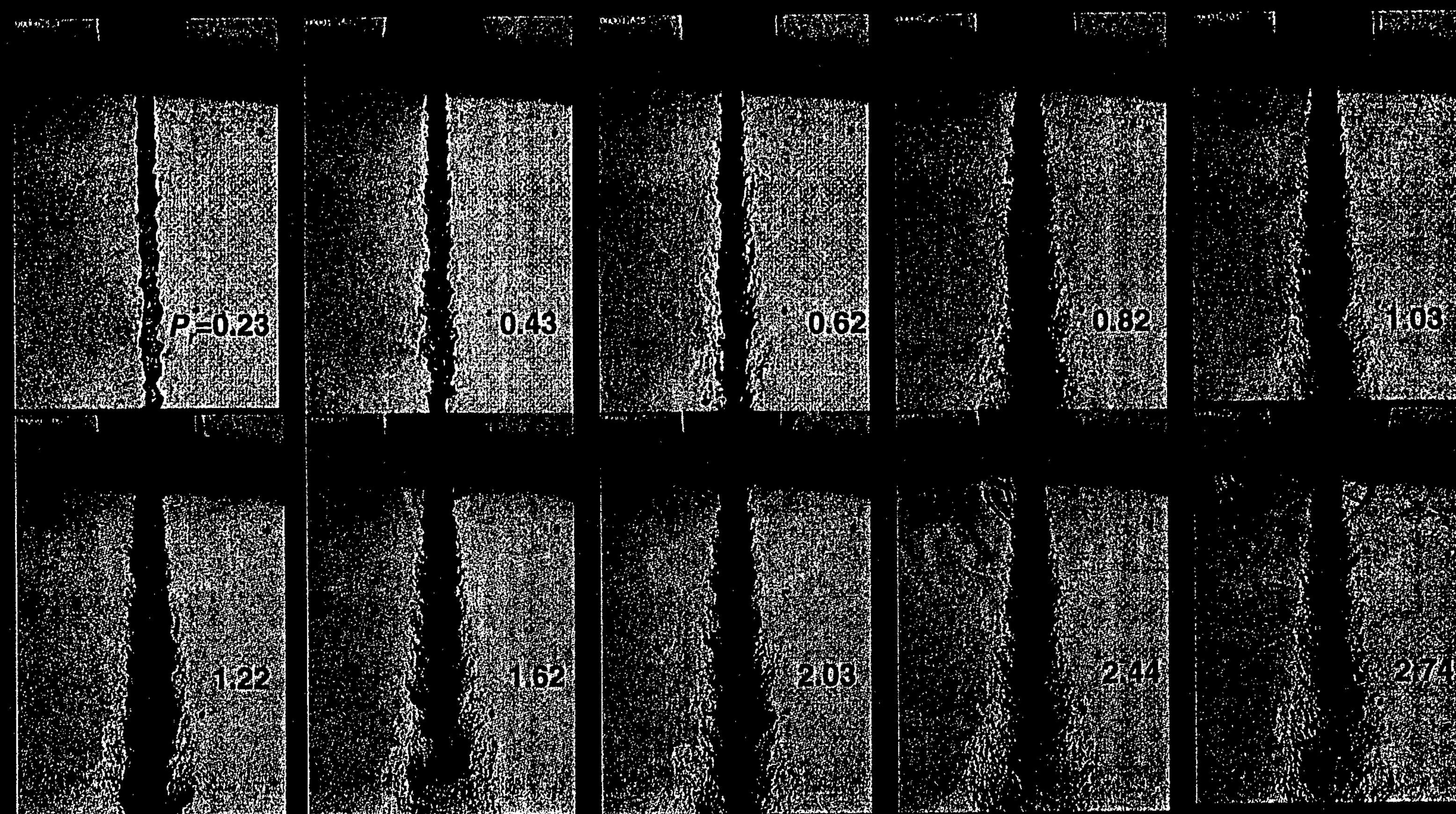
Surface tension σ vanishes at supercritical conditions. Conventional atomization and breakup parameters become *infinite*, where no data exists.

Supercritical atomization and breakup regimes are largely <u>unknown</u>

Shadowgraph Results - N_2 into N_2

P_{cr} = 3.39 MPa T_{amb} = 300 K Re = 25,000- 75,000

T_{cr} = 126 K T_{inj} = 99-120 K V_{inj} = 10-15 m/s



Mixing Layer Structure - N_2 into N_2

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P_{cr} = 3.39 Mpa, T_{cr} = 126 K, T_{inj} = 128 K, T_{amb} = 300 K

Low Pres.
Subcritical
Droplets

Mod. Pres.
Supercritical
Transition

High Pres.
Supercritical
Gas layers

Jet Spreading Angles

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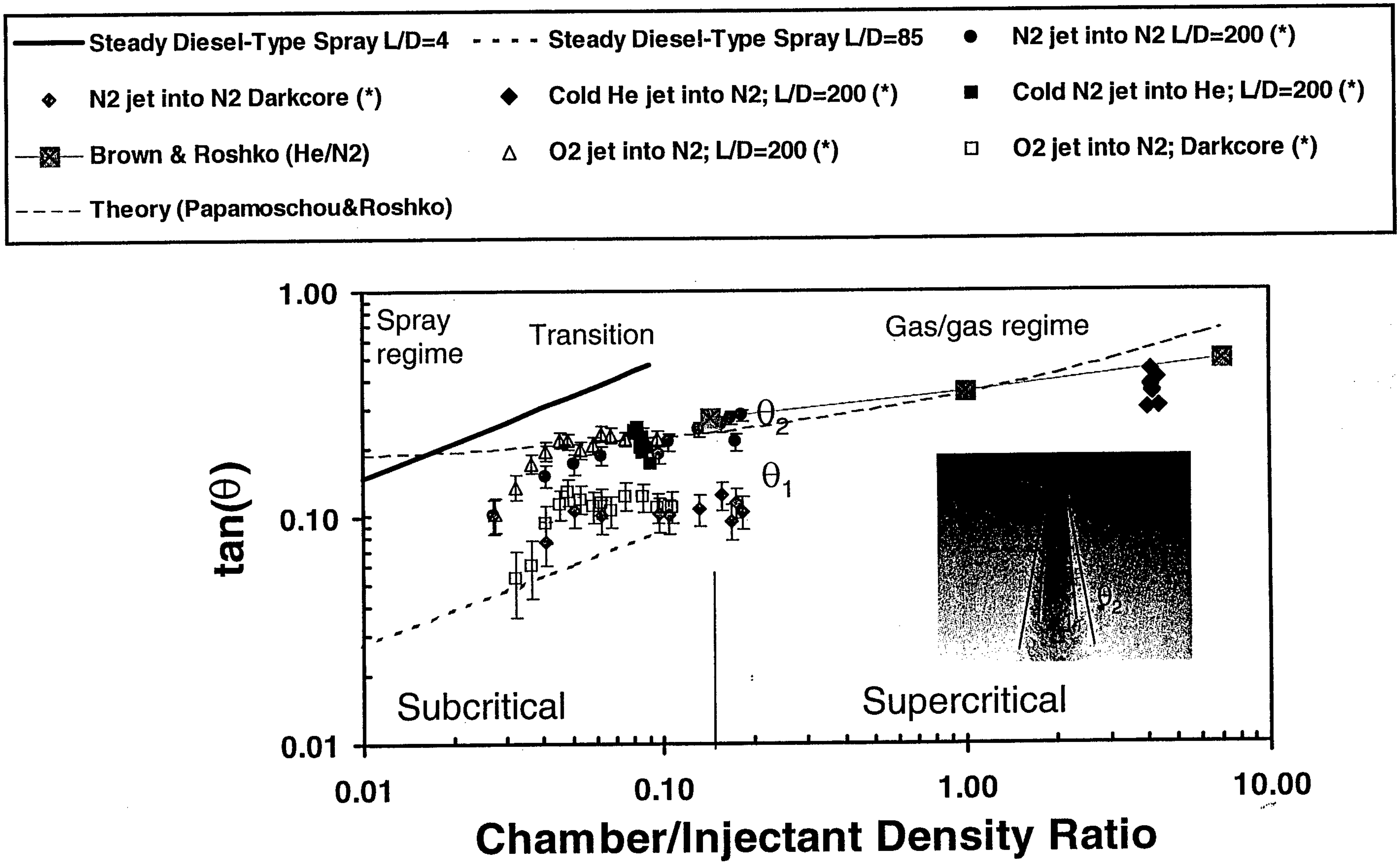
Chehroudi et. al., AIAA 99-0206, AIAA 99-2489



Empirical Correlation

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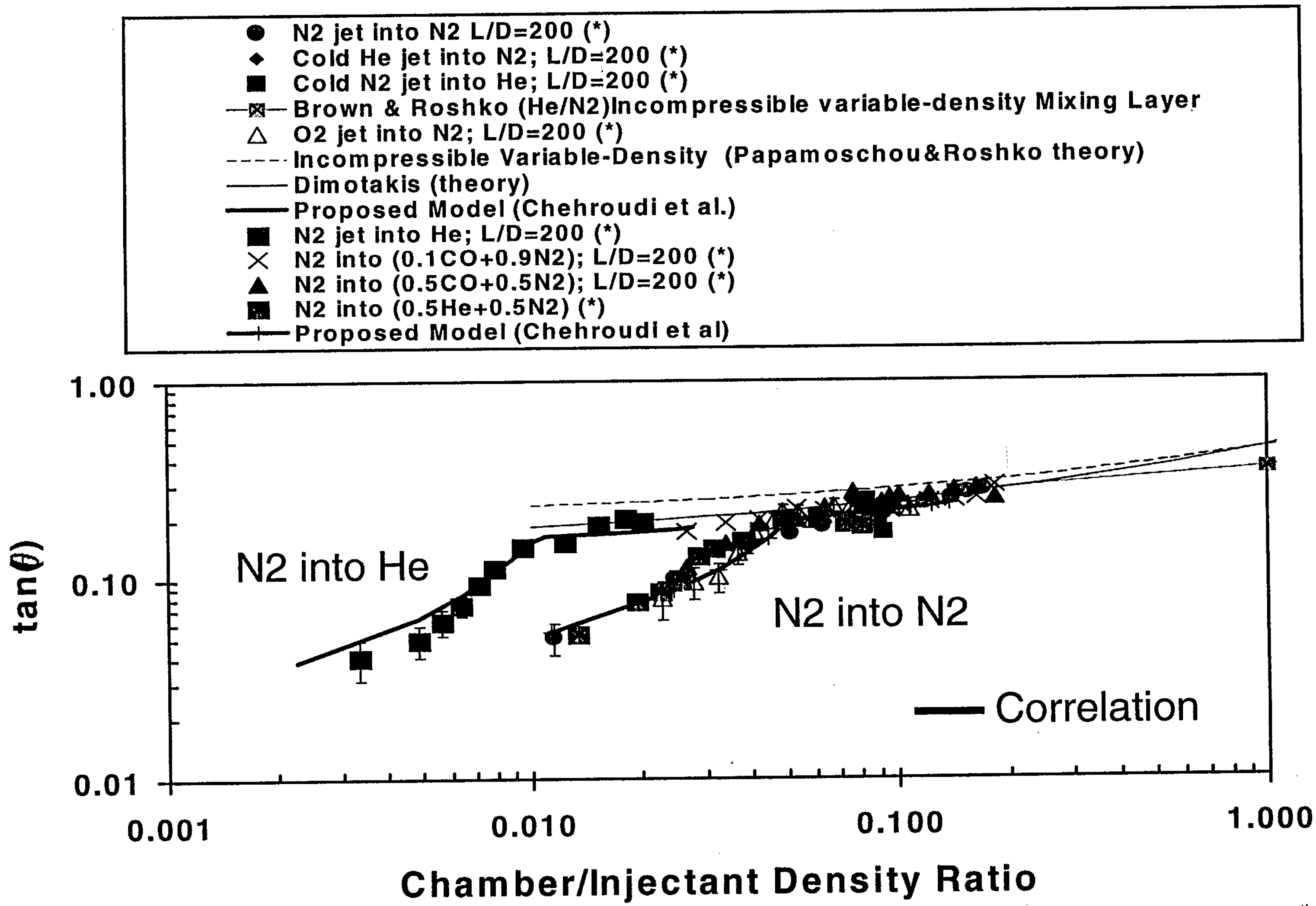

Normalized Intensity Defect Plot: Supercritical Regime (3)

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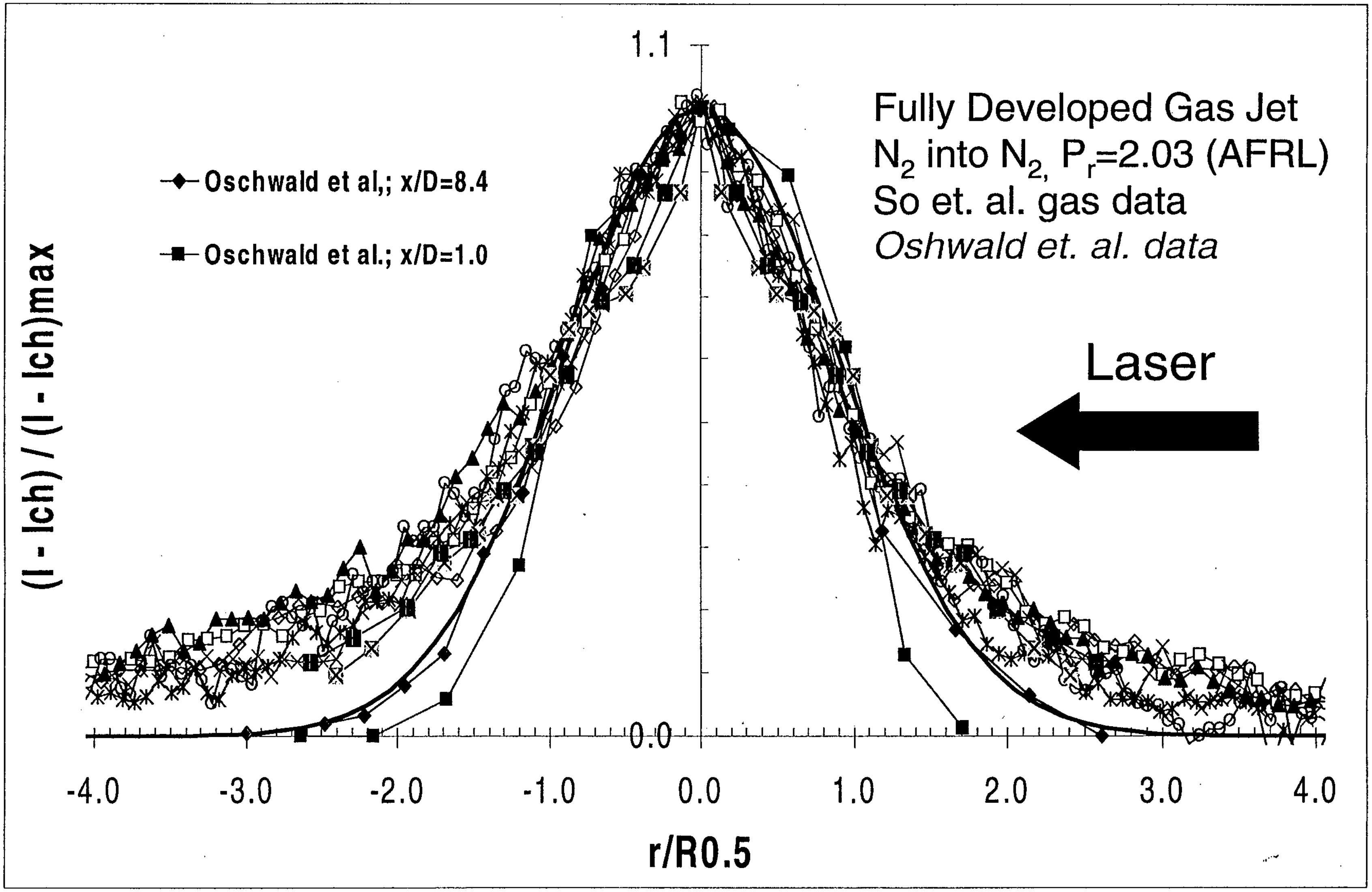

Normalized Intensity Defect Plot: Supercritical Regime (4)

	X/D	Pch	Pr	Inj. Temp	Inj. Vel	Re	Inj/Cham
		MPa		K	m/s		density ratio
Oschwald et al.	1.0	4.0	1.2	140	5.0	115000	3.3
Oschwald et al.	8.4	4.0	1.2	118	5.0	126000	12.5
Chehroudi et al.	4.8 to 24.4	6.9	2.0	95	8.0	35000	7.1
Chehroudi et al.	4.8 to 24.4	1.5	0.4	110	8.0	12000	40.6
So et. al.	5.1	0.1	--	275	11.6	5000	0.6
So et. al.	6.4	0.1	--	275	11.6	5000	0.6

Normalized Intensity Defect Plot: Subcritical Regime

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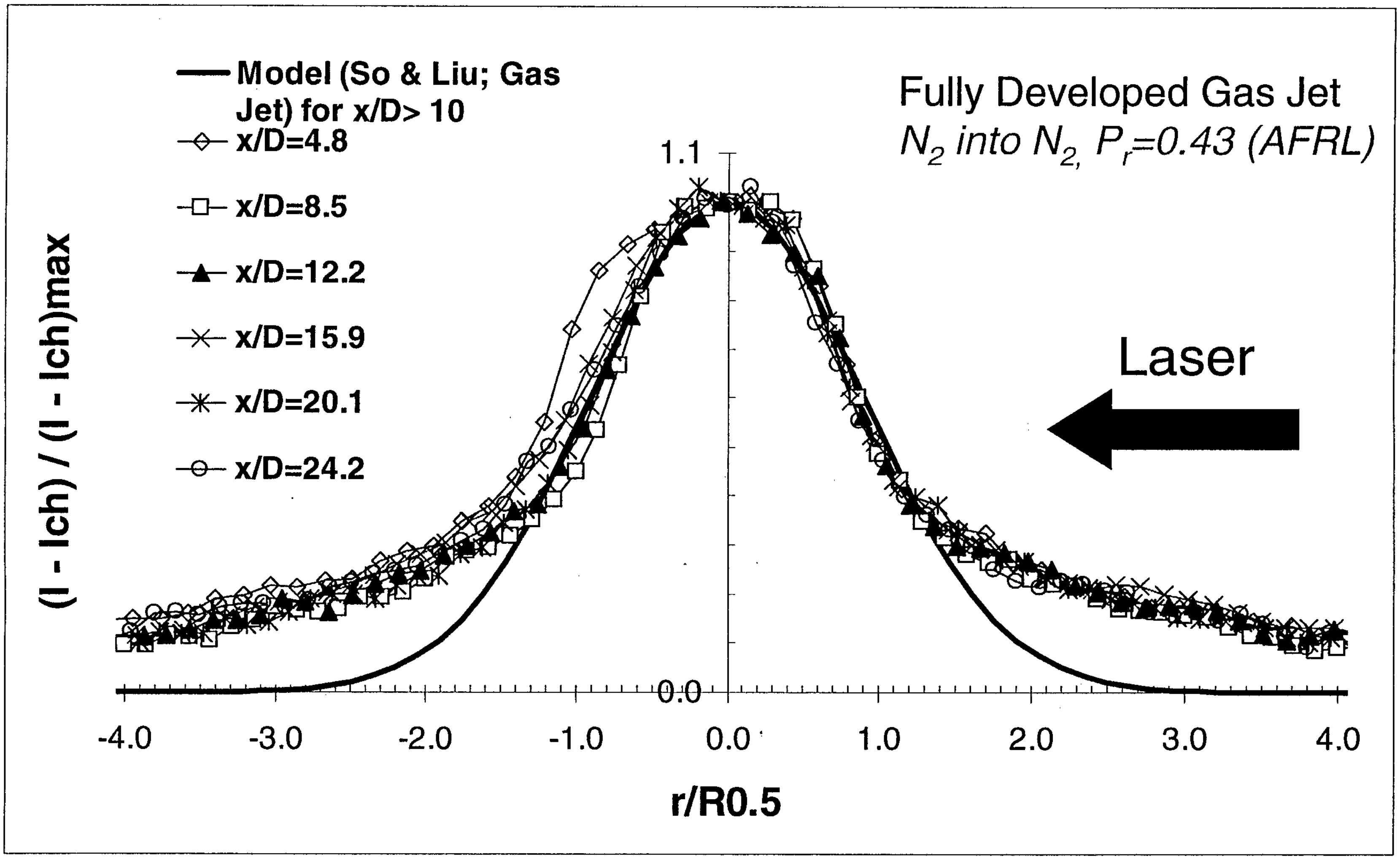

Growth Rates

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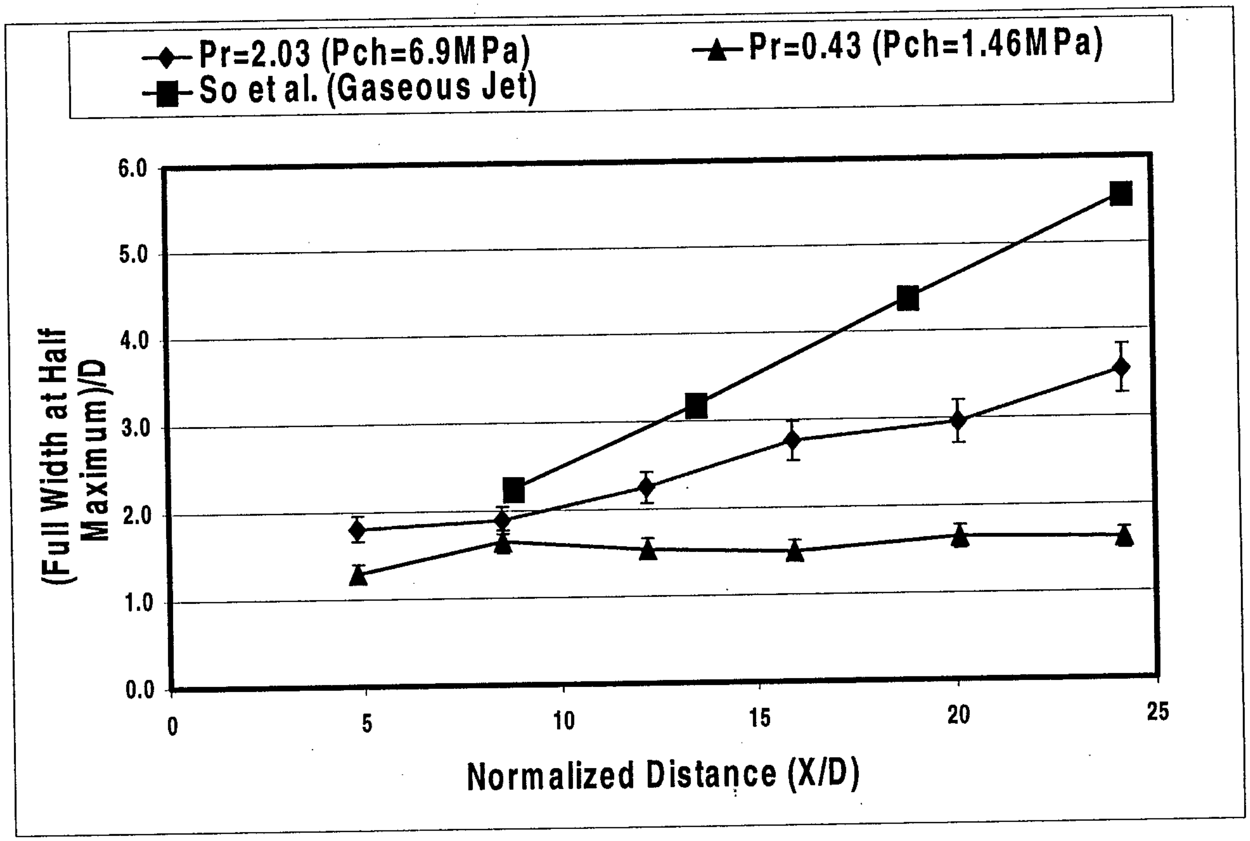

Summary & Conclusions

- Measurement system integrity has been established by performing Raman measurements of isothermal N_2 at different pressures.
- Measurements were constrained to the near-field in order to maintain large Froude numbers (minimize buoyancy).
- Growth rates measured from Raman profiles measured at 2 x FWHM point agree well with shadowgraph measurements.
  - The equivalency of visual and density growth rates has also been reported in the literature (Brown & Roshko, 1974).
- To within experimental error, the near-field plots appear to reduce to self-similar shapes for both the supercritical and subcritical cases.
  - Not the same profile as for fully developed turbulent gas jets.
- The near-field supercritical profile more closely approaches that of fully developed turbulent gas jets than the near-field subcritical profile.

Future

- Complete N_2-into-N_2 analysis.
- Reduce and analyzise N_2-into-N_2/He data.